Claims

1. An element having a surface, on which a one-component adhesive is applied at least on a section thereof, the moisture content of which is reduced after application up to the point of moisture content equilibrium.

2. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is applied with a glass transition temperature of about 0°C to about 30°C, preferably of about 10°C to about 20°C.

3. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is applied, having an elongation at tear of about 200% to about 1200%, preferably of about 300% to about 1000%, particularly advantageously of about 400% to about 900%.

4. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that an adhesive is used to produce the glue-coated element (2, 4) which has a film hardness of about 10 to about 80 pendulum oscillations, preferably of about 20 to about 40 pendulum oscillations, particularly advantageously of about 25 to about 35 pendulum oscillations according to DIN 53157 (pendulum hardness according to König).

5. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that the one-component adhesive is selected from the group of thermoplastics.

6. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that the one-component adhesive is selected from a group comprising polyacrylates, polyurethanes and polyacetates, in particular polyacetate ethylene copolymers, or in that the one-component adhesive comprises mixtures of the components of the above-mentioned group.

7. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that the one-component adhesive has a viscosity of at least 2000 mPas, preferably of more than 3000 mPas, particularly advantageously of more than 6000 mPas, advantageously of more than 8000 mPas.

8. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that the applied amount of the one-component adhesive is up to about 250 g/m^2, preferably up to about 150 g/m^2, particularly advantageously about 80 g/m^2 to about 120 g/m^2.

9. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that the surface of the one-component adhesive (26, 34) has a static friction of at least about 1 N/mm^2, preferably of at least about 2 N/mm^2, particularly advantageously about 4 N/mm^2.

10. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is applied which establishes an adhesive force of at least 1 N/mm^2, preferably of at least 2 N/mm^2, particularly advantageously of more than 4 N/mm^2 after two corresponding adhesive films (26, 34) have been joined.

11. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that the maximum adhesive force of each one-component adhesive is reached after 48 hours, preferably after 24 hours, particularly advantageously after 12 hours.

12. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is used having an adhesive force which is established at least partially by having the adjacent adhesive films (26, 34) merge one into the other.

13. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is selected having an adhesive force which, with respect to the strength achievable immediately after the adhesive film (26, 34) has been applied and dried, is reduced by up to about 20 %, if the element provided with the dried adhesive film is stored for a time period of up to three months at a moisture content of at least 6 % by weight at temperatures of -20°C to +50°C.

14. The element according to claim 1, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is selected having an adhesive force which, with respect to the strength achievable immediately after the adhesive film (26, 34) has been applied and dried, is reduced by up to about 60 %, preferably up to about 40%, particularly advantageously up to about 20%, if the element (2, 4) provided with a dried adhesive film is stored for a time period of up to three months at air humidity levels of between 5 and 95%.

15. The element according to claim 1, with profiled edges (12, 14) provided with an adhesive at least in sections, characterized in that one profiled edge (12, 14) of an element (2, 4) is provided with either a groove (16) or a tongue (18), intended for non-positive engagement with a tongue (18) or a groove (16) of a second element (2, 4).

16. The element according to claim 15, with a mechanic draw-out resistance element, in particular with a barb (36) and/or with positively engaging, machined profile sections (38, 40).

17. The element according to claim 16, with mechanical draw-out resistance elements formed in the groove (16) or on the tongue (18).

18. The element according to claim 15, with draw-out resistance elements which are formed as pins (36), discs and/or bands, in particular of metal or plastic.

19. The element according to claim 15, characterized in that the pins (36), discs and/or bands are inserted in the groove (16) and inclined in the direction in which the tongue (18) is moved when the elements (2, 4) are joined.

20. The element according to claim 15, characterized in that positively engaging profile sections, in particular recesses (38) and corresponding protrusions (40) are formed, having a height not exceeding the layer thickness of the adhesive layer (26, 34).

21. A method of manufacturing a glue-coated element (2, 4) which is prepared to be glued together with another identically glue-coated element (2, 4), comprising the following steps:

- applying a one-component adhesive to at least one surface section (20, 22, 28, 30) of the element (2, 4) and
- reducing the moisture content of the applied one-component adhesive up to the point of moisture content equilibrium.

22. The method according to claim 21 of manufacturing derived timber panels, which are for immediate installation, having a top surface (6), a bottom surface (10) and edges (12, 14), characterized in that on at least two edges of the panel, a one-component adhesive is applied at least in sections thereof.

23. The method according to claim 21, characterized in that the edges (12, 14) of elements (2, 4) to be bonded, are profiled, in particular in that the profiles of the edges of the elements to be bonded are machined as corresponding profiles to be joined in a non-positive way.

24. The method according to claim 23, characterized in that the profiles of the edges (12, 14) of the elements (2, 4) to be bonded are machined in such a way that in the joined state they apply a pressure of at least 0.1 N/mm^2 to 5 N/mm^2, preferably of 0.8 N/mm^2 to 20 N/mm^2 on each other.

25. The method according to claim 21, characterized in that a one-component adhesive is applied which, after two corresponding adhesive films (26, 34) are joined, establishes an adhesive force of at least 1 N/mm^2, preferably of at least 2 N/mm^2, particularly advantageously of more then 4 N/mm^2.

26. The method according to claim 21, characterized in that the maximum adhesive force of each one-component adhesive is reached after 48 hours, preferably after 24 hours, particularly advantageously after 12 hours.

27. The method according to claim 21, characterized in that the drying of the adhesive up to the point of moisture content equilibrium is carried out in a package of at least one derived timber board.

28. The method according to claim 21, characterized in that an adhesive is used which has reached at least about 30%, preferably at least about 50%, particularly advantageously at least about 70% of its maximum strength 5 minutes after two adhesive layers (26, 34) have been joined together.

29. A derived timber panel, characterized in that it has on its surface a dried one-component adhesive applied to it at least in sections thereof.

30. An adhesive bond between two elements each having a dried adhesive film (26, 34) of a one-component adhesive applied to it in the factory, characterized in that the adhesive films (26, 34) have merged into a single adhesive layer.